The French Revolution

Q1. Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protect in France?

Ans. The following circumstances mainly led to the outbreak of revolution protest in France in 1989.

1. In 1989, the monarch of France, Louis XVI needed money for administrative and other expenditure. Need of money forced him to agree to a meeting of the Estates General-the old feudal assembly. He wanted to obtain its consent for new loans and taxes. All three estates were represented in it but each estate held a separate meeting. On 17th June 1789, members of the third estate claiming to represent 96 per cent of the nation's population declared themselves (the real) the National Assembly. King Louis XVI then made preparation to break up the Estate Assembly.

2. On the morning of 14th July 1789, the city of Paris was a state of a doom. Rumour spread that king of France would soon order the army to open fire upon the people.

3. Men and women gathered and formed a people's militia (or army). They broke into a number of government buildings. They stormed the prison (the Bastille) and fortress.

4. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countrywide. Most people of France were protesting against the high price of bread. Scholars saw it as the beginning of the chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the King of France.

Q2. Which groups of French society benefited from the revolution? Which groups were forced to relinquish power? Which sections of the society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?

Ans. The people (or all groups) of the Third Estate of the French society were benefited from the Revolution of 1789.

The peasants were the largest section of the Third Estate. A major result of the Revolution was the destruction of feudalism in France. All the laws of the old feudal regime were annulled.

1. The people of the lower middle classes of French society were also benefited from the revolution. There were the artisans, workers and poor people living in towns and cities. The class consisted of the educated

people-writers, doctors, judges, lawyers, teachers, civil servants-and the richer people who were the merchants, bankers and manufacturers.

2. The position of the artisans and city workers also improved later on. Workers, peasants and other non-propertied classes were given equal political rights.
3. A new group of capitalists emerged in France. This new group emerged in the place of the feudal lords. The capitalists became very powerful because the Revolution in France built up a new economic system.

Groups which were forced to Relinquish Power

1. The King was reduced to the position of a nominal head of the state.
2. The church was taken over by the State .Its property was nationalized.
3. The nobility lost their feudal privileges .The landlords and aristocrats also lost their previous positions, status and privileges.

Sections of society which were disappointed

Feudal lords, nobles, clergy and women would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution. Even the common people were not so happy because the right to vote and elect representative did not solve the problems of the common people. The workers and artisans- the people who were the back-bone of the revolution movement, the revolution did not bring real equality. To them, real equality could come only with the economic equality, of socialism, gave rise to a new kind of political movement.

Q3. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth century?

Ans . Some of the impacts are:

a.) The French Revolution gave the term Nation its modern meaning. A nation is not the territory that the people belonging to it inhabit but the people themselves.

b.) From this followed the idea of sovereignty, that a nation recognizes no law or no authority above its own. And if a nation is sovereign that means the people constituting the nation are the source of all power and authority. There cannot be any rulers above the people, only a republic in

which the government derives its authority from the people and is answerable to them only.

c.) It inspired revolutionary movements in almost every country of Europe and in South and Central; America. For a long time the French Revolution became the classic example of the revolution which people of several nations tried to emulate.

d.) Some of the changes that took place in several parts of Europe and the Americas in the early 19th century were the immediate, direct consequences of the Revolution.

e.) The impact of the Revolution was felt on the far away American continent. Revolutionary France had abolished slavery in her colonies. The former French colony of Haiti became a republic. This was the first republic established by the black people, formerly slaves in the Americas.

Q4. Draw up a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origin could be traced to the French Revolution?

Ans. List of Democratic Rights we enjoy today whose origin could be traced to the French Revolution are:

1. Right to Freedom.
2. Right to Equality.
3. Right against exploitation.
4. Right to Freedom of Religion.
5. Cultural and Educational Right.
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Q5. Would you agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with contradictions? Explain.

Ans. Yes, I agree with the view that the message of universal rights was beset with several contradictions. We can explain our decision given the following points:

1. Women were not given equal rights as the men were given.
2. The notion of equality and freedom emerged as the central ideas of a new age, but in different countries they were reinterpreted and rethought in

many different ways. Most of the imperialist powers did not grant full freedom to the peoples of their colonies.

3. Not all citizens had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of the labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote
4. The task of representing the people has been given to rich, the lot of the poor and oppressed will never be improved by peaceful means, alone.

Q6. How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?

Ans. Napoleon Bonaparte was the result of an instable Directory that ruled France. Due to the weak Directory, he found an opportunity to rise to political power. In 1804, he crowned himself Emperor of France.

1. He set out to conquer neighbouring European countries, dispossessing dynasties and creating kingdoms where he placed members of his family.
2. Napoleon saw his role as a modernizer of Europe. He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property and a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system.
3. Initially, many saw Napoleon as a liberator who would bring freedom for the people.
4. But soon, the Napoleonic army came to be viewed everywhere as an invading force. Due to excessive military campaigns and invasions of Russia and Spain, Napoleon became a major threat for other European Kings. They combined together and defeated him.
5. He was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.
   - The feudal system of obligation and taxes was abolished.
   - The clergy were forced to give up their privileges
   - Titles were abolished.
   - Lands owned by the Church were confiscated.

In 1791, the National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution. Its main object was to limit the power of the monarch. The new constitution was adopted by the king. With this, France became a constitutional monarchy.

Chapter 2 Socialism in Europe and Russian revolution

Q1: What were the social, economic and political conditions in Russia before 1905?

Ans: The social, economic and political conditions in Russia, before 1905 was quite backward.

Social inequality was very prominent among the working class. Workers were divided on the basis of their occupation. Workers whose jobs needed skill and training considered themselves on a higher plane than the untrained worker. Workers had strong links to the villages they came from and this also caused a social divide among workers.

Economically Russia was going through a very difficult period. The population had doubled and the economic conditions turned from bad to worse. The government introduced new programmes of industrialization which created employment . This Industrialization did not help the workers who were exploited and their living condition only worsened.

Compared to other European nations, Russia was politically backward, during the thirteenth century. All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian peasants formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900, but as they were not a united group they were not considered to be part of a socialist movement.

Q2 In what ways was the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?

Ans: The working population in European countries were a more united lot than the those in Russia .

Workers in England and Germany formed associations and fought for better living and working conditions. Funds were set up by these Associations to help workers in distress. The workers in European countries were united in their demand for reduction of working hours and the right to vote. Workers association also supported political parties and

ultimately formed political parties themselves. The Labour Party in Britain and a Socialist Party in France are examples of political parties formed by socialists and trade unionists.

In total contrast to the working population in Europe the Russian workers were not united. Workers were divided on the basis of their occupation. Workers whose jobs needed skill and training considered themselves on a higher plane than the untrained workers. Workers had strong links to the villages they came from and this also caused a social divide among workers. Workers' associations rose dramatically in Russia also, as in Europe. They demanded reduced working hours and higher wages. The workers were supressed .

Q3: Why did the Tsarist autocracy collapse in 1917?

Ans: During the winter of 1917, factory workers faced acute food shortage and extreme cold climate. Dissatisfaction was raging high among the workers.

A factory lockout on the right bank of the river Neva, triggered a strike in the month of February, 1917. 50 other factories joined in the strike. In many factories women led the strike. The government tried many measures to contain the strike. Curfew was imposed, the cavalry and police were called out to suppress the workers. The dissatisfied worker could not be contained. On the 27 of February, the Police Head Quarters' were ransacked.

The turning point of this revolt was when the government regiments joined the striking workers. They formed the ' Soviet' or 'Council'. The Tsar was advised to abdicate. Thus the February Revolution brought down the monarchy in 1917.

Q4: Make two lists: one with the main events and the effects of the February Revolution and the other with the main events and effects of the October Revolution. Write a paragraph on who was involved in each, who were the leaders and what was the impact of each on Soviet history.

February Revolution:

→ 22nd February: Factory lockout on the right bank took place,

→ 25th February: Duma was dissolved.

→ 27th February: Police Headquarters ransacked. Regiments support the workers. Formation of Soviet.

→ 2nd March: The Tsar abdicated his power. The Soviet and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government for Russia.

The February Revolution had no political party at its forefront. It was led by the people themselves. Petrograd had brought down the monarchy, and thus, gained a significant place in Soviet history. Trade Unions grew in number.

October Revolution :

→ 16th October: A Military Revolutionary Committee was appointed by Soviet.

→ 24th October: The uprising against provisional government begins. Military Revolutionary Committee controls the city by night and ministers surrender. The Bolshevik gained power.

The October Revolution was primarily led by Lenin and his subordinate, Trotskii and involved the masses who supported these leaders. It marked the beginning of Lenin's rule over the Soviet, with the Bolsheviks under his guidanceand gained power. The Russian Communist Party came into existence.

Q5: What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

Ans: Many changes were brought about by the Bolsheviks after the October Revolution.

They were:-

(i) Banks and Industries were nationalised.

(ii) Land was declared social property.

(iii) Peasants seized land from the nobility.

(iv) Large houses were partitioned according to family requirements.

(iv) Use of old titles by aristocrats was banned.

(v) New uniforms were introduced for the army and officials. The famous soviet hat (budeonovka) was introduced.

Q6 :Write a few lines to show what you know about:

(i) Kulaks

(ii) The Duma

(iii) Women workers between 1900 and 1930.

(iv) The Liberals.

(v) Stalins collectivization programme.

(i) Kulaks: Well-to-do peasants were called ' kulaks' during Stalin's leadership. As food shortage continued Stalin decided to introduce the Collectivisation Programme. Under this programme, 'kulaks' were eliminated. That is , land from these well-to-do peasants was forcibly taken and large state- controlled farms were established. This was done to modernize farming and increase production

ii) Duma :The Duma is an elected consultative Parliament, which was set up during the 1905 Revolution. Though the Duma was accepted by the Tsar, they were constantly dismissed by the Tsar and new ones were set up. After the February Revolution when the Monarchy was over thrown , Duma leaders and Soviet leaders formed a Provisional Government in Russia.

III:Women workers between 1900 and 1930 :Women workers made up 31% of the factory labour in the 1900s. They were paid only half or three quarters of the men's wages. During the February Revolution in 1917 , many women worker led the strikes. The condition of the women workers continued to be grim until the 1930s. Slowly conditions improved and crèches were set up in factories for the children of women workers.

(iv) The Liberals after the French Revolution people wanted a

transformation in the society. Many groups were formed with this intention. One such group was the 'Liberals'. The Liberals wanted a nation with religious tolerance and individual rights. Though they wanted an elected parliamentary government, they wanted only men of property to have the right to vote. They were against women voting.

(v) Stalins collectivization programme : Stalin believed that collectivization of agriculture would help in improving grains supplies in Russia. He began collectivization in 1929. All peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms (kolhoz). The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of the collective farm. Many peasants protested such attempts and destroyed livestock to show their anger. Collectivization did not bring the desired results in the food supply situation turned even worse in subsequent years.

Chapter 4 Forest , Society & Colonialism

Q1:Discuss how the changes in Forest Management in the colonial period affected the following people

Ans: **Shifting Cultivators**:- The forest management had a great impact on the shifting cultivators, it is a type of cultivation, a part of forest is cut and burnt in rotation. The European foresters regarded this practice as harmful for the forests. So the British Government decided to ban shifting cultivation as it led to forest fires and destruction of forest cover. Many forest tribes were thus rendered homeless. Some of them left the forests and changed their occupations while others continued to live in the forest.

Nomadic and Pastoralist Communities:- The British government gave many European trading firms the sole right to trade in the first products of particular areas. Grazing and hunting by local people were restricted. As a result, many pastoralist and nomadic communities like the Korava, Karacha and Yerukulu of the Madras Presidency lost their means of livelihood. Some of them began to be called as 'criminal tribes" and were forced to work instead in factories, mines and plantations, under the supervision of the government.

Firms trading in timber/ forest produce:- Firms trading in timber products were given the/sole trading rights to trade in the forest products of particular areas. They made huge profits and became richer. The entire forest trade passed on to them. They became powerful and began to cut down trees indiscriminately.

Plantation Owners:- During the colonial period, large scale scientific cultivation of tea, coffee, jute, rubber etc was taken up commercially by European planters in India in order to meet the growing demand for these products in Europe. For this, the British government took over the forests, cleared the trees and enclosed the areas before handing them over to the European planters at cheap rates. They were given contracts to trade in forest products. As a result, local traders and tribal trading communities like Banjaras were severely affected.

Kings/ British Officials engaged in Shikar:- While the forest dwellers were deprived of their right to hunt deer, partridges and a variety of small animals, the Indian kings and the British officials were allowed to hunt freely in the reserved forests. Under the colonial rule, the hunting increased to such an extent that

various species became extinct. Hunting or Shikar became a sport. Later, the environmentalists and conservators realized that many species of animals are needed to be protected and not killed.

Q2: What are the similarities between colonial management of the forests in Bastar and Java? ‘

Ans. The similarities between colonial management of the forests in Bastar and Java were:-

1.Forest laws were enacted in Java and Bastar. These laws restricted the villagers access to the forests.

2.Permits were issued to the villagers for entry into the forests and collection of forest products.

3.Both followed a system of forestry which was known as scientific forestry.

4.In both places. Forest Acts created severe hardships for the villagers. Their everyday practices like cutting wood for their houses, grazing their cattle, collecting fruits, hunting and fishing became illegal activities.

5. In both places, severe Forest Acts resulted in poaching and smuggling of the forest wealth by the villagers. Forest guards and police officials were bribed by the villagers and traders. They in turn harassed villagers by demanding favors like food, money etc.

Q3 Between 1880 and 1920 forest cover in the Indian subcontinent declined by 9.7 million hectares, from 108.6 million hectares. Discuss the role of the following factors in this decline. ,

Ans: Railways:- Railways contributed significantly to the decline of forests in India. There was a rapid expansion of railways in India from the 1850's onwards. Wood was needed as fuel to run the locomotives, to lay railway lines and to build coaches. The British government gave contracts to the contractors to supply the timber for railways. These contractors began felling trees mercilessly and on massive scale. This resulted in rapid decline in forests.

Shipbuilding:- The Royal Navy needed a huge and regular supply of timber to build ships. But the Oak forests in England began disappearing from the early 19lh century. Therefore, India's forest resources began to be exploited on a massive

scale. Trees were cut and large quantities of timber were exported to Britain and as a consequence, trees were cut down indiscriminately in India.

Agricultural expansion:- As the population rose, so did the demand for food. Forestlands were cleared in order to make way for new agricultural tracts. The colonial authorities believed that they can produce more food if they clear the forests. In addition, forests were considered unproductive, to begin with, so they had little qualms in cutting them down in huge numbers. Agricultural land rose by 6.7 million hectares between 1880 and 1920. It can be safely said that agricultural expansions contributed the most towards deforestation.

Commercial farming:- The British encouraged the production of commercial crops like jute, sugar, wheat, cotton, tea, coffee etc. These crops were required by the Europeans to feed their growing urban population as well as to increase their industrial production. So, large areas of natural forests were cleared to increase the commercial farming during this period.

Tea / coffee plantation:- Large areas of natural forests were also cleared to make way for tea, coffee and rubber plantations to meet Europe's growing need for such commodities. The colonial government took over the forests and gave vast areas to European planters at cheap rates. These planters not only enclosed such areas but also cleared the forest areas and planted tea, coffee and rubber as they liked. The construction of large number of housing units for the plantation workers further reduced the forest areas.

Adivasi and other peasant users:- In spite of different forest laws, the Adivasis and other peasant users, whenever they found any opportunity, continued cutting trees for cooking their food, making their houses etc. Their livelihood mainly came from the forest produce. In spite of forest protection acts, they sometimes, revolted against the forest laws. In this way these people were also responsible to some extent for the continuous decline of the forest cover.

Q4: How are forests affected by wars?

Ans:Forests are affected by the wars and this often leads to deforestation. Forests during wars are freely cut to meet the needs of war. Forests are important resources and hence during wars, they are destroyed by their own country under the 'scorched earth policy'. This prevents the enemy from using this resource. Many villagers used this opportunity to expand cultivation.

Chapter 3 Nazism and the Rise of the Hitler

Q1. Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic.

Ans: The defeat of Imperial Germany at the hands of the Allied powers in World War I led to the abdication of the emperor Wilhelm II. This gave an opportunity for to parliamentary parties to recast the German polity.

Thus a National Assembly met at the town of Weimar to form a republic with a democratic constitution and a federal structure. But this newborn republic was not well received by its own people for the following reasons:

(I) The Allied imposed a harsh and humiliating treaty at Versailles, which squarely placed the blame of starting World War I on Germany's soldier. It was the Weimar Republic that signed the treaty much to the displeasure of the German populace.

(II) Germany lost all of its overseas colonies and a tenth of its population, along with 75% of its iron and 26 % of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania.

(III) The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and the subsequent damage it caused in the Allied nations. They were forced to pay a compensation of £6 billion in total. Due to the loss of most of its revenue-generating colonies, Germany was unable to repay the amount.

(IV) Due to the failure to pay compensation, The Allied Armies occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for a time. The Weimar Republic reacted to this by printing paper currency in large numbers to pay off the huge debt. This led to hyperinflation and the eventual collapse of the economy.

Q2. Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany by 1930.

Ans: The end of World War I had changed the political landscape of Germany. Right from the beginning, the infant Weimar Republic was beset by problems.

(I) The harsh Versailles Treaty was a serious blow to the national prestige of the Germans and to the economy

(II) The economic situation was worsened by the Great Depression of

1929, which had severely affected the already fragile German economy. The inability of the Weimar Republic to remedy the situation only further inflamed public sentiments.

(III) The political scenario was not any better as the various political factions, such as the communists and socialists fought with each other that stalled any policy that would uplift the plight of the German people.

(IV) It was in this background that Hitler would organise the fledgling National Socialist German Worker's party, otherwise known as the Nazi party into a mass movement.

(V) By implementing Nazi ideals, Hitler promised to undo the injustice of the Versailles treaty and restore the dignity of the German people, promising economic security and to build a strong German nation free from all foreign influences and 'conspiracies'.

(VI) He found strong support among the German middle class, who were threatened with destitution due to economic collapse that had shut down banks, businesses and factories.

(VII) Nazi propaganda, along with Hitler's powerful oratory skills, successfully portrayed Hitler as a saviour and Nazism as the means to deliver the German people from the distress of living in a time of acute economic and political crisis.

Q3: what are the peculiar features of Nazi thinking?

Ans:The Nazi thinking was synonymous with Hitler's worldview. The features of such thinking are as follows:

(I) There was no equality among human race, only a racial hierarchy – with the blonde, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans being at the top and the Jews being placed at the bottom level. All the other coloured people were placed somewhere in between, depending on their external features.

(II) The other aspect of Nazi ideology was the concept of Lebensraum or living space. It was believed that new territories had to be acquired at the expense of the local population in order to enhance material resources and the power of the German nation.

(III) They believed in the survival of the fittest, which was a twisted version of Charles Darwin theory about natural selection. In their version, they believed that the strongest race would survive, while the weak would perish.

(IV) Nazi thinking put much emphasis on 'racial purity'. This meant that anyone born with physical and mental disabilities was considered 'undesirable' and impure. Allowing their existence would only pollute the German race and hence they had no right to exist. Along with Jews, Gypsies, Slavic and blacks were all considered subhuman and executed in large numbers under the shadow of World War II.

(V) Nazis believed in war and aggression. Any notion of peace or related ideologies were considered weak by their standards. They believed that world domination through war justified in proving the superiority of the German race.

Q4:Explain why Nazi propaganda was effective in creating a hatred for Jews

Ans: The Nazis were quite effective in using propaganda to great effect. They made propaganda films to fan hatred for Jews with the most infamous being The Eternal Jew . Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked. They were shown with flowing beards, wearing kaftans and were referred to as rats and vermins who fed off from good Germans.

Jews were also blamed for Germany's defeat in World War I, despite the fact that a large number of them served with distinction in the conflict. The propaganda by the Nazis effectively worked on the minds of the people, making use of the centuries of anti-semitic feelings and tapping their emotions. This turned their hatred and anger at those who were blamed for all of Germany's past and present ills. And the Nazis would be the remedy for these 'ills'

Q5: Explain what role of women in Nazi society. Return to Chapter 1 on the French Revolution. Write a paragraph comparing and contrasting the role of women in the two periods.

Ans: Women in Nazi society were relegated to housewives who were charged with upholding the honour of the German race by limiting contacts

with ‘undesirables’ and raising as many as pure-blooded children as possible. Those who conformed to this role were given favoured treatment in hospitals, concessions in shops, theatre tickets and railway fares. Despite Hitler’s statement on ‘women being the most important citizen’, it did not apply to every woman. Especially those who deviated from Nazi ideology. Those that did, risked public humiliation, loss of civic honour, loss of family, jail sentence and even death.

This was in total contrast to the role of women in the French Revolution, Where women led movements and fought for the right to education and the right to equal wages as men. They could not be forced to marry against their will. They could also train for jobs, become artists or run small businesses. Schooling was made compulsory for them and they could even hold property.

Q6. In what ways did the Nazi state seek to establish total control over its people?

President of the Weimar Republic Paul Von Hindenburg made Hitler the chancellor of Germany. Shortly after, a mysterious fire broke out in the Reichstag, the parliament building of Germany. Blaming the act of arson on communists and other ‘enemy of the state, Hitler passed the First Fire decree in 1933 which suspended the civic rights like freedom of speech, press and freedom of assembly. Thus, Hitler effectively started controlling the German population. Other measures he undertook to systematically dismantle democracy in Germany were:

1) The Enabling Act’ was passed, which gave all powers to Hitler to sideline the parliament and rule by decree.
2) All political parties, with the exception of the Nazi Party, were banned. The members of these banned parties were either imprisoned, exiled or assassinated.
3) The communists were eradicated, with the remaining members being sent to concentration camps
4) Special security forces such as the SA, SS, SD and Gestapo were created to control and order society in ways that the Nazis wanted. These organisations were given extra-judicial powers.

5) In schools, children were taught to be loyal and submissive. They were also taught to hate Jews and worship Hitler. Thus, cultivating a personality cult in the process.

6) Nazi youth organizations, the like 'Jungvolk' and 'Hitler Youth' were created, where the youth were taught to hate democracy, communism, Jews and other 'undesirables'.

CHAPTER : 5

PASTORALISTS IN THE MODERN WORLD

Q#l. Explain why nomadic tribes need to move from one place to another? What are the advantages to the environment of this continuous movement?

Ans. The nomadic tribes move from one place to another place in order to adjust to seasonal changes and make effective use of pastures available in different places because they do not have regular fields of their own from where they can get fodder for their herds.

Advantages:

Their seasonal movement, is very advantageous to the environment because their movement allows sufficient time for pastures to recover and to maintain the quality of the pastures.

These movements enable the pastoralists to set up relationships with the farmers who come on their way so that the herds can graze on the stubble of the harvested fields. This helps in weeding the soil of left over and the cattle also help in manuring the soil.

Q#2. Discuss why the colonial government in India brought in the following laws. In each case Explain how these laws changed the lives of the Pastoralists?

Ans. Waste Land Rules: All grazing lands were considered as waste lands by the colonial rulers as they brought no revenue to them. So the government passed the Waste Land Rules Act as a result of which all the uncultivated lands including the grazing lands were taken over and handed over to selected individuals to convert them to agricultural lands. As a result of this, very soon the pastures vanished and this created a lot of problems for the pastoralists.

Forest Acts: The government officials believed that grazing destroyed the saplings and young shoots of the trees that germinated on the forest floor. The herds trampled over the saplings and munched away the shoots. Due to these forest acts the pastoralists were not allowed to enter the forests. They needed a permit card for entry. The time for their entry and departure was specified and the number of days they could spend in the forests was

limited. If they over stayed, there were liable to fines.

Criminal Tribes Act : The British officials were suspicious of the nomadic people because they did not live at a permanent place. They were considered as criminals. The criminal Tribes Act, 1871 declared such nomadic communities to be criminal by nature and also criminal by birth. As a result of this Act, the nomadic pastoralists were not allowed to move without a permit and required to live in the notified areas only. The village police also kept a strict watch on them. So, this Act came as a death blow for the moving activities of the nomadic people.

Grazing Tax: In order to expand its revenue Income, the British Government introducedthe Grazing Tax in the mid-19th century. The pastoralists had to pay a tax on every animal that grazed on the pastures. Each of them was given a pass. The number of cattle he had and the amount of tax he paid was entered in the pass. Thus, Grazing Tax was an extra burden on the pastoral communities.

Q#3. Give reasons to explain why the Massai community lost their grazing lands.

Ans. The Massai is one of the pastoral tribes of Africa who resided over a vast area stretching from North Kenya to the steppes of Northern Tanzania. Slowly and slowly, these people lost their grazing rights. The reasons for the same are as follows:

The colonial powers had a great desire for the colonial possessions in Africa. As a result, the Massai land was divided into two parts with an international boundary between British Kenya and German Tanganyika.

The Massai people were pushed into small area in South Kenya and North Tanzania because the grazing lands were required for the settlement of white people. In this way, the Massai people lost about 60% of their pre-colonial land. They were confined to an arid zone with uncertain rains and poor pastures.

In the late 19th century, the colonial government in east Africa encouraged the local peasant communities to expand their cultivation. As a result of which it was found that the pasture lands of the Massai people turned into the cultivated fields.

The large areas of grazing lands of Massai herders were also turned into game reserves. Some of these reserves were Massai Mara and Sambimi National Park in Kenya and Serengeti Park in Tanzania.

Q#4. There are many similarities in the way in which the modern world forced changes in the lives of Pastoral communities in India and East Africa. Write about two examples of changes which were similar for Indian Pastoralists and Massai herders.

Ans. The following two examples will show the similarity of changes between the Indian Pastoralists and the Massai herders:

In east Africa as well as in India, in the late 19^{th} century the British colonial government encouraged local peasant communities to expand cultivation. As cultivation expanded, the Pasture lands were turned into the cultivated fields.

In India as well as in east Africa, the pastoralists were not allowed to enter in reserved areas, or forests. They lost their traditionally grazing areas which had been regular grazing grounds for the pastoralists of India as well as for the east Africa.

9th (History)

The Integration of Princely States

A case study of Jammu and Kashmir

Introduction

- The **Indian Independence Act of 1947** gave princely states an option to accede to the newly born dominions India or Pakistan or continue as an independent sovereign state.
- At that time **more than 500 princely states** have covered 48 percent of the area of pre Independent India and constituted 28% of its population.
- These kingdoms were not legally part of British India, but in reality, they were **completely subordinate to the British Crown.**
- For the British these states were the **necessary allies,** to keep in check the rise of other colonial powers and nationalist tendencies in India.
- Accordingly, the princes were given autonomy over their territories, but the British acquired for themselves the right to appoint ministers and get military support as and when required.
- **SardarVallabhbhai Patel** (India's first deputy prime minister and the home minister) with the assistance of **V.P menon** (the secretary of the Ministry of the States) was given the formidable task of integrating the princely states.
- From invoking the **patriotism** of the princes to remind them of the possibility of **anarchy** on event of their refusal to join, Patel kept trying to convince them to join India.
- He also introduced the concept of **"privy purses"**— a payment to be made to royal families for their agreement to merge with India.

- Bikaner, Baroda and few other states from Rajasthan were the first ones to join the union.
- There were several other states that were adamant to not join India. Some of them thought this to be the best moment to acquire **independent statehood,** while there were others who wanted to **become a part of Pakistan.**

Jammu and Kashmir

- It was a princely state with a **Hindu king ruling over a predominant Muslim population** which had remained reluctant to join either of the two dominions.
- The case of this strategically located kingdom was not just very different but also one of the toughest as it had important international boundaries.
- The ruler of Kashmir **Maharaja Hari Singh** had **offered a proposal of standstill agreement to both India and Pakistan,** pending a final decision on the state's accession.
- **Pakistan entered into the standstill agreement but it invaded the Kashmir** from north with an army of soldiers and tribesmen carrying weapons. In the early hours of 24th October, 1947, thousands of tribal pathan swept into Kashmir.
- The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir appealed to India for help. He sent his representative **Sheikh Abdullah** to Delhi to ask for India's help.
- On 26th October 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh fled from Srinagar and arrived in Jammu where he signed an **'Instrument of Accession'** of J&K state.
- According to the terms of the document, the Indian jurisdiction would extend to **external affairs, communications and defence.** After the

document was signed, Indian troops were airlifted into the state and fought alongside the Kashmiris.

- On 5th March, 1948, Maharaja Hari Singh announced the formation of an interim popular government with **Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah as the Prime Minister.**
- In 1951, the **state constituent assembly** was elected. It met for the first time in Srinagar on 31st October 1951.
- In 1952, the **Delhi Agreement** was signed between Prime Ministers of India and Jammu & Kashmir giving special position to the state under Indian Constitutional framework.
- On 6th February 1954, the J&K constituent assembly ratified the accession of the state to the Union of India.
- The President subsequently issued the constitution order under **Article 370** of the Constitution extending the Union Constitution to the state with some exceptions and modifications.
- As per **Section 3** of the J&K constitution, Jammu & Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India.
- On **5th of August 2019,** the President of India promulgated the **Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019.**
- The order effectively **abrogates the special status accorded to Jammu and Kashmir** under the provision of Article 370 - whereby provisions of the Constitution which were applicable to other states were not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)…


INDIA BEFORE AND AFTER PARTITION
British India
Princely states
External boundary of Independent India
NWFP States
Gilgit
JAMMU & KASHMIR
NWFP
WEST PAKISTAN
(later Pakistan)
PUNJAB
PUNJAB STATES
BALUCHISTAN
BAHAWALPUR (Punjab States)
RAMPUR
KHAIRPUR (Punjab States)
BALUCHISTAN STATES
RAJPUTANA
DEHLI
UNITED PROVINCES
COOCH BEHAR
ASSAM
KHASI STATES
AJMER MEWAR
BENARES
SINDH
GWALIOR
GUJARAT
MANIPUR
STATES OF WESTERN INDIA
BIHAR
BENGAL
TRIPURA
CENTRAL INDIA
JUNAGARH
EASTERN STATES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BURMA
EAST PAKISTAN
(later Bangladesh)
BARODA
BOMBAY
INDIA
HYDERABAD
KOLHAPUR AND DECCAN STATES
MADRAS
MYSORE
COORG
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
MADRAS STATES
CEYLON

Let's Discuss

Q4. Briefly discuss the events leading to the signing of the instrument of accession.

Ans. The British rule ended in 1947 and two dominations of India and Pakistan were created. All the princely states were at liberty to choose either to accede to India or to Pakistan. Most of the rulers acceded either of the two dominions. But, the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir could not decide immediately.

Pakistan send in tribal's to invade Kashmir on October 22, 1947, the state forces couldn't resist the attack and to tackle the situation, Maharaja requested the government of India for military help. The defense committee of India agreed to send in the military only when Jammu and Kashmir had first had first offered to accede. Thus, Maharaja had no option but to sign the instrument of accession with India.

Q5. What do you know about the standstill Agreement?

Ans. The British decided to leave India on 15 August, 1947. Two dominations – the union of India and union of Pakistan came into existence. All the princely states were given liberty to choose either to join acceded either to India or Pakistan. But the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir couldn't decide whom to join. He wanted more time to take a decision. So, he

offered and standstill agreement to both Pakistan and India on august 12, 1947. It asserted the maintenance of status quo as it was with the British government before.

Q6. Write a brief note on:

a. Karachi Ceasefire Agreement: A war broke out between India and Pakistan just after Independence. In January 1948, India moved the issue to the U.N. it led to United Nations Security Council Resolution 47. An agreement of ceasefire was signed between India and Pakistan. This agreement was called 'The Karachi ceasefire Agreement.

b. Formation of J and K constituent assembly:

Ans.

ILL EFFECTS OF WAR

War only brings death and destruction common people have to face the brunt. Thousands of people get killed including the soldiers. Billions of dollars are spent to get the ammunition. Modern armies used sophisticated weaponry to attack the rivals. The usage of aircrafts, warships, tanks, missiles, bombs etc. in the wars places the brunt on a country's budget. The money that can be utilized on education, medicine, building roads and infrastructure is used to acquire weaponry. The common people have to pay extra taxes during war time to fund wars. Modern wars can annihilate whole human race if nuclear bombs are used.